

The Middletown Transcript

VOLUME 50 NO. 46.

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY NOVEMBER 9, 1918

PRICE THREE CENT

THE WARDEN'S GUIDE

Chief Game Warden is Distributing Pamphlet

NON-RESIDENTS HAVE LICENSE

James Hall Anderson, chief game and fish warden of Delaware, has prepared and is now distributing to the sportsmen of the State an official interpretation of the game laws, which are of interest to all gunners. The provisions of the Migratory Game Bird Treaty as entered into between this country and Canada, are made clear to all. The pamphlet reads as follows:

The following birds are subject to the provisions of the Canadian Treaty and may be shot in Delaware, from half an hour before sunrise to sunset during the open season, but must not be sold and not more than a two-days' bag may be shipped in any one calendar week. Violation of the treaty means a fine in a Federal Court of not over \$500, or six months' imprisonment, or both.

All ducks (except wood duck, or summer duck, eider duck and swan) open season October 16 to January 31; daily limit, 20.

Geese and Brant—Oct. 16 to Jan. 31; daily limit, 8.

Rails and Sora—Sept. 1 to Nov. 1; daily limit, 25.

Plover and Yellowlegs (except Upland plover)—Aug. 16 to Nov. 30; daily limit, 15.

Woodcock—Nov. 15 to Dec. 31; daily limit, 6.

Doves (in Kent and Sussex counties only)—Nov. 15 to Dec. 15; daily limit, 12.

Sparrows—Oct. 16 to Jan. 31; daily limit, 12.

The above supersedes State law.

The following game is subject to Delaware law only, and the open seasons are:

Quail—Nov. 15 to Dec. 31; daily limit, 6.

Rabbit—Nov. 15 to Dec. 31; daily limit, 6.

Squirrel—Sept. 1 to Oct. 15; daily limit, 6.

Fox—Oct. 1 to April 30; daily limit, 6. (But foxes must not be killed before the dogs and must not be sold or shipped.)

Quail, rabbits, squirrels and foxes must not be killed between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise, and muskrats must not be shot within said hours, but may be trapped.

Raccoon and Opossum—Oct. 1 to Feb. 15; no daily limit.

Mink and Skunk—Dec. 1 to March 25; no daily limit.

Muskat—Dec. 1 to March 25; no daily limit. (In New Castle county inland and embanked meadows.)

Muskat—Dec. 1 to March 10; no daily limit. (In all other meadows of New Castle county.)

Muskat—Nov. 21 to March 25; no daily limit. (In Kent and Sussex counties.)

Muskats must not be hunted with dogs at any time or killed or trapped in time of flood or freshet. The otter is protected the year around and also the reed bird.

No wild bird or animal (except muskrats, skunks and minks) shall be killed while the ground is covered with snow and all Sunday hunting is unlawful, and no nest or den shall be disturbed at any time.

Twenty birds and ten animals, lawfully killed under Delaware law, may be shipped in any one day but affidavits must accompany each shipment and the contents be clearly noted on the package.

Any person who has, himself, lawfully killed any bird or animal protected by Delaware law only (and not included in the Canadian treaty) may sell the same in the county of his residence and restaurant keepers may buy the same from said person and serve them, cooked, to their patrons.

No wild bird or animal shall be killed at any time except those for which an open season is provided, but turkey buzzards, red-winged and crow-black birds and English sparrows may be killed at any time in any numbers and may be shipped and sold without limit.

Non-residents, including residents, shall not hunt or fish in Delaware without a license. The cost of the hunting license is \$10.50 and of the fishing license \$3.50, and both may be procured from the undersigned.

Fishing laws may be sent on application.

All stores receiving these leaflets are requested to tack copies on the wall and distribute them to their patrons and the press of the State is requested to give the information herein contained the fullest publicity and the co-operation of the general public is solicited.

JAMES HALL ANDERSON,
Chief Game and Fish Warden,
Dover, Delaware.

Issued at Dover Sept. 18, 1918.

Guessford—Alfree Wedding

Mr. Levi Guessford son of Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Guessford, of the Levels, and Miss Dorothy Alfree daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Alfree, of Townsend, were quietly married at Blackbird on Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Guessford will reside on a farm near Townsend.

THE TRANSCRIPT \$1.00 per year

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH NOTES

EPISCOPAL
Sunday, November 10th The 24th Sunday after Trinity.

Services: 10:30, Morning Prayer and Sermon,
11:45, Sunday School session.

7:30, Evening Prayer and Address.

STRANGERS WELCOME AT ST. ANNE'S
A cordial invitation is extended to strangers in town to come and worship with us and make St. Anne's Episcopal Church their church home.

THE BISHOP TO VISIT THE PARISH
The Rt. Reverend F. J. Kinsman, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese expects to visit St. Anne's Church, on the 11 Sunday in Advent, December 8th.

The Sunday School attendance was increased last Sunday by several new scholars. We have a fine corps of teachers and we all are anticipating a fine Christmas treat. Enroll now so as not to miss it.

Confirmation Instructions will be given at the Rectory on Tuesday afternoons, at a quarter after four o'clock. You are invited to join the class now preparing.

THE FURNACE REPAIRED
The church furnace was overhauled and thoroughly cleaned this week (the smoke flue being badly clogged) and we look for no further inconvenience from this source.

The Parish Branch of the Woman's Auxiliary is preparing a missionary box to be sent to a clergyman in the Diocese of Maryland. A very enthusiastic meeting was recently held at the Rectory and reports show the work of the Auxiliary in excellent condition.

The flowers on the Altar at St. Anne's Day were in memory of departed Loved Ones. We would like to see every Sunday so memorialized. If you wish to secure a Sunday-speak to the President of the Chancel Guild, Miss Ethel Brady.

"If you were busy being right,
You'd find yourself too busy, quite,
To criticize your neighbor long
Because he's busy being wrong."

THE VISITATION OF THE SICK
"When any person is sick, notice shall be given to the Minister of the Parish." (The Prayer Book).

"Is any sick among you? Let him call for the Elders of the Church." (The Bible).

These quotations are simply to remind members of the parish of something which Christian people in these days, for various reasons, frequently neglect. Each might be written on the subject, but we simply quote from Bible and Prayer Book, and assure you of our readiness to respond to all such calls.

Forest Church Notes
Sunday, November 10th, 1918.

10:30 A. M. Public worship with sermon.

11:45 A. M. Sunday School session.

2:30 P. M. Armstrong Chapel Sunday School.

6:45 P. M. Christian Endeavor service. Topic: "Are you Afraid?" Luke 12:1-12.

7:30 P. M. Evening service with sermon.

Wednesday evening, Prayer Meeting.

Mrs. Catherine W. Vallandigham, whose death was so greatly lamented, left to the Endowment Fund of the Forest Presbyterian Church, gift edged investments whose market value is over seven hundred dollars; and we all highly appreciate this evidence of Mrs. Vallandigham's love for Forest Church and her desire for her prosperity. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord; even so saith the Spirit; for they rest from their labors; and their works do follow them."

The United Work Campaign will begin on next Monday, \$170,500,000 is the amount desired. Let us all enthusiastically contribute to this fund, which will be expended by the various organizations in ministering to the comfort and welfare of our soldiers and sailors.

Bethesda Church Notes
Sunday, November 10th, 1918.

9:30 A. M. Brotherhood Devotional Meeting.

10:30 A. M. Preaching by Rev. Alfred Smith, D. D., of Wyoming, Del., and a former pastor of this church, who was made district superintendent of Eastern district while pastor here.

2:00 P. M. Sunday School session.

7:30 P. M. Evening worship with sermon by Rev. Alfred Smith.

Farmhand Burns House

Charles O. Buckson, who lives on the D. M. and A. P. Corbit farm, near Taylor's Bridge, had this house set on fire Sunday night by a Polish farmhand, whose name was not known by Mr. Buckson. The fire was first discovered by Mr. Buckson in the bedroom of the farmhand, who had left suddenly. Neighbors succeeded in getting most of the household goods out, as the house was built on old Colonial style, of brick and burned very slowly.

The fire engines of Middletown and Smyrna responded and held the fire under control.

Mr. Buckson seems to be the victim of some fire-bug, as his stables burned last year, when he lived on the Wilds farm, near Smyrna. Several of his horses died of some unknown disease. The house loss was estimated at \$3000. The Corbits and Mr. Buckson are trying to locate the Pole.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Many Condensed News Items of the Past Week

IN THIS AND NEARBY POINTS

Dame Nature is wearing her frost-trimmed brown suit.

Partridges scarce.

Thanksgiving next.

Big crop of apples.

Hog-killing time soon.

Turkeys are trembling.

Leaves are everywhere.

Corn-husking about over.

Backwheat very popular.

Autumnal season passing.

Christmas goods arriving.

Pumpkin pies are in order.

Wild geese are flying south.

Fine days for country hikes.

The wishbone prophets are at work.

It's easier to catch a cold than it is to get it go.

Many people in Berlin have never seen the American flag. But they will before long.

Hallowe'en was quietly observed in Middletown Thursday night. There was some masquerading and much jollity among the young folks, but little vandalism.

You can find no better investment than thrift stamps. It teaches you and the children to be saving and at the same time helps Uncle Sam to win the war and bring about peace.

MATINEE RACES at Smyrna Driving Park Saturday, November 9, 1918. Some of the best horses from Sudlersville, Dover, Middletown and Smyrna. Any enjoying good racing go down.

John Heldmeyer Jr., Real Estate Broker, North Broad street, has sold the George R. Johnson farm, near Christiansa, to Mr. William L. Elliott. Mr. Elliott has purchased this farm for a home.

Christmas packages for 2,500,000 more American soldiers who will be in France during the holiday season this year will be delivered under an arrangement with the Red Cross, the War Department has announced.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the Post Office for week ending Oct. 31st, 1918: Mrs. Rebecca Anderson, Miss Marion Conly, Miss Lizzie Drissil, Miss Olevia Holmes, James Burris, Samuel Came, John Harris, Charles Penell.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT

Richard Kemmer, aged 19 years, whose home is in Cammocharie, N. Y., met with a most horrible accident here Sunday morning. When in alighting from a fast moving freight train he lost his balance and was carried under the train, having his right foot cut off.

Kemmer is an employee of the firm of Fred T. Ley, who are building the shell-loading plant of the Marlin-Rockwell Company, near Port Penn, being employed as a yard clerk on the new railroad line, with the Delaware division, at Mt. Pleasant.

Kemmer had worked all night and was off duty and had boarded a passing freight to return to his boarding house here. Fearing that the train would not stop here, he jumped about 100 yards above the station. He landed on an embankment and was thrown under the wheels of the caboose, as he fell.

Kemmer displayed the greatest of nerve after the accident. After the wheels of the caboose had passed over his foot he arose and attempted to walk. Finding it impossible, he stooped and removed his shoe, when the entire front portion of his foot fell from his stocking.

He was then carried to the station on a stretcher, and Dr. Edward M. Vaughan, who was summoned, dressed the wound and made the patient comfortable. He was later attended by Dr. D. W. Lewis, and by him sent to the Delaware Hospital in Wilmington, where his condition is considered very serious.

He was at work trying to earn enough money to complete a college course, and was saving his money for that purpose. He displayed his greatest concern for his mother in his hometown and asked that his father be notified.

Kemmer was operated on at the hospital shortly after his arrival there and amputation was necessary six inches above the ankle.

"Sale" November 16th

The Woman's Home Missionary Society of Bethesda M. E. Church wishing to conform to all government orders, has canceled its annual supper, which was booked some weeks since, but was postponed on account of the flu epidemic. Instead of serving a cooked supper, will transform it into a "sale" of many good things, consisting of home-made cakes, pies, live chickens, etc., which they wish you to buy and use in your separate homes. This sale will be held on Saturday, November 16th, morning and afternoon, at the office of Jesse L. Shepherd. Don't forget the date.

DELAWARE IS IN THE REPUBLICAN COLUMN

Sussex County Gives Big Majority and Party Gains Both Branches of the State Legislature

UNITED STATES SENATE AND HOUSE REPUBLICAN

Baltimore Hundred, 400 Republican majority; Sussex County, 1200 Republican majority; Rural New Castle County between 300 and 400 Republican majority; city of Wilmington, 156 Republican majority. The belief that patriotism is confined to no one party prevails in Delaware, particularly in the rural districts. Throughout the State the entire Republican ticket headed by Dr. L. Heister Ball, for the U. S. Senate and Dr. Caleb R. Layton, for Congress was elected. Dr. Ball's majority over Willard Saulsbury, Democratic candidate, as recorded above is believed to be 1400.

In the General Assembly Republicans have gained control of both houses, having 11 out of 17 members in the Senate, and 24 out of 35 in the House.

In the Sixth Senatorial District, comprising Pencader and St. Georges Hundreds, Boyd McCoy, Republican, defeated Schrader, Democrat, by a majority of 30 in St. Georges, and 37 in Pencader making a total of 67.

T. Roseby McMullin Democrat was defeated for Sheriff of New Castle County by Joshua Crossland, Republican.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE

STATE SENATE
NEW CASTLE COUNTY
First District—James W. Robertson, R.

Second—Thomas F. Gormley, D.
Third—George W. Webster, R.

Fourth—John M. Walker, R.
Fifth—J. F. Richards, R.

Sixth—Frank R. Pool, D.
Seventh—John E. Latta, D.

Democrats, 2; Republicans, 5.

KENT COUNTY
First District—Lewis M. Price, D.

Second—Robert Hollett, D.
Third—J. Frank Allee, Jr., R.

Fourth—Charles D. Murphy, D.
Fifth—Wallace S. Handy, R.

Democrats, 3; Republicans, 2.

SUSSEX COUNTY
First District—L. D. Short, R.

Second—Edward B. Brown, R.
Third—Samuel N. Culver, D.

Fourth—W. W. Long, R.
Fifth—Charles G. Waples, D.

Democrats, 2; Republicans, 3.

Entire State—Democrats, 7; Republicans, 10.

*Holding over.

REPRESENTATIVES
NEW CASTLE COUNTY
First District—Jacob Scheffele, R.

Second—William Lyons, Jr., R.
Third—Theodore W. Francis, R.

Fourth—John E. McNabb, D.
Fifth—John J. Mulvena, D.

Sixth—William H. Danzenbaker, R.
Seventh—Willard S. Gregg, R.

Eighth—Aaron F. Klair, R.
Ninth—Wm. D. Dean, R.

Tenth—Joseph Quigley, D.
Eleventh—Wm. C. Brooks, R.

Twelfth—Edward Lester, Jr., R.
Thirteenth—Alexander P. Corbit, R.

Fourteenth—W. E. Hart, D.
Fifteenth—Jefferson A. Staats, D.

Democrats, 5; Republicans, 10.

KENT COUNTY
First District—T. J. Snow, R.

Second—Garrett D. Paradee, D.
Third—Abel Numbers, D.

Fourth—John W. Smith, D.
Fifth—Charles W. Hardesty, D.

Sixth—James M. Sherwood, R.
Seventh—William H. Jakes, R.

Eighth—Jacob L. Soper, D.
Ninth—James C. Hardesty, D.

Tenth—Wallace S. Handy, R.
Democrats, 3; Republicans, 3.

SUSSEX COUNTY
First District—Harry E. Clendaniel, R.

Second—Charles W. Parker, R.
Third—J. H. Lord, R.

Fourth—J. E. Lloyd, R.
Fifth—Harvey W. Hastings, D.

Sixth—Benjamin F. Jones, R.
Seventh—Elijah W. Bunting, R.

Eighth—John W. Philips, D.
Ninth—Hiram S. Smith, R.

Tenth—Charles E. Marsh, D.
Democrats, 3; Republicans, 7.

Entire House—Democrats, 15; Republicans, 20.

A Fine Gray Eagle

A fine specimen of gray eagle was for several days on exhibition in the window of Mr. Ernest A. Trutt at the drug store on West Main, and drew big crowds of curious persons. It was a young fellow, but a whopper for all that, measuring seven feet, two inches with wings expanded. It was shot by Mr. Charles Ellison, a wing being broken. On Wednesday it was expressed to the Wilmington Zoo, although its right wing was broken and it had neither eaten nor drank in three days, it seemed to be in good condition, its bold eyes flashing a calm defiance at all the sightseers. The Scribe offered a quarter to the first one of a crowd of boys standing in front of the drug store window, that caught it winging—but had no takers. Reason, the eagle never winks, but uses instead its nictitating membrane, called its third eyelid, to protect its strong eyes when gazing from its lofty eyrie full in the face of the dazzling sun itself.

Notice

Anyone holding a Christmas Parcel Label sent by a soldier overseas, should call on Mrs. Dorsey W. Lewis for a carton and instructions for sending him a bit of Christmas cheer. All packages must be in Hoboken, N. Y., by November 20th.

WE PAY THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE for WHEAT and CORN on order, loaded on rail and water at ANY POINT. Phone 5 and 41.

JESSE L. SHEPHERD.

OBITUARY

JOSEPH W. GARY

Joseph W. Gary, a veteran soldier of the Civil War, died at his late residence on Lake street, on Monday morning at 11.15 o'clock, in the 79th year of his age. He was born September 6th, 1840, near Smyrna, this State, and at the age of five years, went with his uncle on the farm now known as the George F. Brady homestead, near this town. When the dark clouds of war broke in 1861, he was among the first to offer his service, enlisting in Company E, 2d regiment, Delaware Volunteers, participating in most of the principal engagements of the war, namely Gettysburg, Fredericksburg, Fair Oaks, Antietam and Cold Harbor, being severely wounded in the last named battle. His remarkable memory enabled him to relate many interesting stories concerning the war. After his term of enlistment expired, he returned to Middletown where he conducted a meat market for many years. About seven years ago, he had the misfortune to receive a fall which resulted in his becoming an invalid, being a patient sufferer until the time of his death.

He is survived by four daughters and one son. Funeral services were held at his late residence Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, interment at the M. E. cemetery. The pall-bearers were: Messrs. Charles P. Cochran, F. J. Pennington, Samuel Price, L. C. Scott, George Echenhofer and W. A. Comegys.

MRS. SALLIE M. VINYARD

Mrs. Sallie M. Vinyard, widow of the late Charles Vinyard, of near Sassafraz, died Friday morning at Union Hospital, of pneumonia, aged thirty-three years. She is survived by four little children.

The funeral was held Sunday, with interment at Bethel Cemetery.

[Communicated]
Editor Transcript

Sir:

The writer learned during a recent visit to Philadelphia that the physicians there had found a very simple and effective preventive of the "flu" in that old household remedy Phenol Sodique—a teaspoonful of the liquid to three

teaspoonfuls of warm water used as a nasal douche or sprayed in an atomizer three or four times a day, or even oftener. It was also used as a gargle for sore throat with good effect.

The writer having had a severe sore throat that yielded but slightly to treatment resolved to try the Phenol Sodique, and did so with admirable results, using a dilution for his highly inflamed throat and nostrils of ten or twenty to one, that is, such a dilution as would not cause severe pain in those parts. This mixture of warm water and Phenol Sodique snuffed up into the posterior nasal passages is also an excellent remedy for catarrh, the phenol acting as an antiseptic and the soda as a soothing cleanser, with results every day delightful.

As is well-known the pathogenic organism or germ causing the grip or influenza, lodges upon the mucous membrane of the throat and nasal passages and passing thence into the blood undergoes there a multiplication into countless myriads of other like germs whose secreted toxins cause fever and death.

It would seem plain, then, that were these mucous surfaces kept clean through frequent washings with this antiseptic and cleansing Phenol Sodique, these deadly organisms would not be able thus to enter the blood stream.

The writer is confident that his habit of frequently cleansing his throat and nostrils in this manner rendered him immune to the "flu" infection. The remedy is a simple one, and costs but a trifle. Our drug stores keep the Phenol Sodique, and the writer urges a trial both as a "flu" preventive and as a remedy for catarrh and colds. The best results are gotten when using the Phenol Sodique as a gargle by inclining the head forward and downward.

While there is every reason to believe that the worst of this dangerous "flu" plague is over, there are yet returns of it in some places and it would be wise to use the excellent regimen above described both as a preventive of that disease and also as a cure for those catarrhal conditions so common in this latitude in winter and spring. Any one trying this simple remedy will never abandon it.

SCRIBE.

Joint Missionary Meeting

The joint meeting of the Woman's Home and Woman's Foreign Missionary societies of Bethesda M. E. Church, was held at the home of Miss Mary J. Wilson last Monday evening. Routine business of each auxiliary was transacted. In the Home auxiliary, owing to the stringent food regulations and wishing to conform to all government orders, it was decided to cancel the supper which heretofore has been held annually, and to have a "sale" on Saturday, November 16th, which will include many good things that you will be privileged to buy and eat in your own homes. A very pleasing program was given, consisting of readings by Mrs. E. W. Caswell, Miss Emily Allee, Mrs. S. J. Brockson and Miss Lena V. Staats. The December meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Rose Evans.

FRIENDS & VISITORS

Personal Items About People You See and Know

THOSE THAT COME AND GO

Mrs. J. B. Messick was a recent Dover visitor.

Miss Mary Beaten was a Wilmington visitor Monday.

Miss Letitia Pool has returned to school at Overbrook, Pa.

Mrs. V. P. Northrup is entertaining Mrs. Hillis, of Wilmington.

Miss Leone Ladley, of George School, Pa., was home for the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. John L. Byron are visiting relatives at Easton, Md.

Miss Grace Williams, of Wilmington, spent Sunday at her home here.

Misses Helen and Addie Dugan were Wilmington visitors Wednesday.

Miss Helen Jones, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with her parents here.

Miss Bertha Jones, of Wilmington, spent the week-end at her home here.

Miss May Beaten, of Wilmington, is being entertained by Mrs. Howard A. Pool.

Miss Florence Bloom visited her sister Mrs. William McClary, of Wilmington, Monday.

Mrs. Margaret Darlington, of Baltimore, is visiting her mother Mrs. Maria H. Jones.

Private Frank G. Leser, of Camp Dix, spent several days this week with his wife here.

Miss Josephine Maloney, of Chester, Pa., visited her parents Mr. and Mrs. John Maloney Sunday.

Miss Lena V. Staats was entertained over the week-end by Mrs. T. H. Messinger, of Wilmington.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Bradford, of near town, have

HOGS KEPT UNDER SANITARY CONDITIONS ARE BETTER ABLE TO WARD OFF AILMENTS



Tuberculosis Hogs, Infected by Working Over Pile of Manure From Diseased Cattle.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In dealing with the diseases of hogs, preventive measures must be most rigidly enforced. The animals must be given dry and well-ventilated quarters, which must be kept clean. Contrary to common belief, hogs have some habits which raise them above other domestic animals from the standpoint of cleanliness. For example, unless compelled to do so, a hog will not sleep in its own filth. If a part of the floor of the pen is raised and kept well bedded with straw, while the rest is not, all excrement will be left on the unbedded portion of the floor and the bed itself will be always clean.

Attention to Feed.

In addition to cleanliness, close attention should be given to the feed, so that nothing may be fed that will convey the germs of disease, especially tuberculosis, to the herd. If the hogs are fed milk in any form obtained from cows kept upon the same farm, the cows should be subjected to the tuberculin test. If they run with the dairy cattle of the farm, a tuberculin test of all the cattle is none the less desirable. Animals dead from any disease should not be fed to the hogs until the meat has been made safe by cooking. Skim milk or refuse from a public creamery should not be fed to hogs until it has been thoroughly sterilized.

Feeding and drinking places should be clean and the water supply pure. Unless the origin is known to be uncontaminated, and there has been no possibility of infection during its course, hogs should not be allowed access to any stream. Wallows should be drained out and kept filled up as much as possible. At least once a month the quarters should be disinfected with a 5 per cent solution of crude carbolic acid. These precautions will be found valuable aids in the destruction of the various animal parasites, as well as a protection from some more serious troubles.

Danger of Inbreeding.

While inbreeding is the surest and quickest means to fix type, it should be resorted to with the greatest care. The value of the system is that it enables the breeder to intensify desirable characteristics in a herd and makes improvement possible in a shorter time than when selection alone is used. It stands to reason that if desirable characteristics can be intensified, the same will be true of undesirable ones. Much of the disaster which seems to have followed inbreeding has probably been due to the

fact that this point was overlooked or given only slight importance, and thus loss of vitality and constitution and susceptibility to disease have followed. Therefore if the young breeder contemplates inbreeding, he should avoid matings that tend to unite similar defects. Not only should care be taken to prevent this in the animals mated, but there should be no chance of bad effects due to the inheritance of undesirable characteristics from parents and other ancestors. Some of the greatest work ever done in hog breeding has been based on these principles.

The straight corn diet, which many hogs receive from one year's end to the other also lessens vitality, and the researches of the Wisconsin experiment station have shown that this is probably brought about by retarding the development of the vital organs. A minimum of inbreeding and a varied diet, including, especially for breeding stock, ample range, will therefore better enable the herd to resist the attacks of disease.

Advantage of Isolated Hog Houses.

The advantage of a number of small portable houses, each accommodating a few hogs, rather than one large pigsty for the entire herd has been referred to previously. In districts where cholera is prevalent these are undoubtedly the best shelters. They make it more difficult to carry contagion to all animals in the herd, and the destruction of one of them in case of an outbreak does not entail a great expense. An added advantage is that they may be moved from place to place as needed. While more work is necessary in feeding, the convenience and safety from their use more than offset this disadvantage.

Quarantine Restrictions.

Whenever any animals are brought to the farm, or when animals are brought from shows or from neighboring farms, they should be kept apart from the rest of the herd for at least three weeks. If they have been exposed to hog cholera or swine plague the diseases will be manifested within this time, and the sick animals can be treated or killed and disposed of at once.

If cholera breaks out in the neighborhood the farmer should maintain a strict quarantine against the infected herds. He should refrain from visits to farms where they are located, and should insist on requiring that his neighbors stay out of his hog lots. Dogs, cats, crows and buzzards may carry the infection from farm to farm and should be guarded against as far as possible.

WHEATLESS RATIONS TO FATTEN POULTRY

Efficient Combinations for Making Rapid Gains.

Commercial Feeders Will Find Tests Made by Specialists of Agricultural Department Economical for Producing Flesh.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Wheatless rations for commercial or coop feeding of young chickens for market offers to commercial feeders a highly efficient and economical ration for rapid gains in weight. In tests conducted by specialists of the United States department of agriculture a ration composed of cornmeal and fresh buttermilk, fed again and again throughout the whole feeding season, produced in 14 days' coop feeding an average gain of a pound for every 8.88 pounds of wet feed consumed. Still better results were obtained with distillers' grains. In the tests the highest and cheapest gains were made by birds having an initial weight of two pounds or less.

The tests were made under commercial rather than farm methods of poultry feeding. The aim of the commercial feeder is to increase the flesh of young birds rapidly and economically in a brief period after they are received from the farms, and this necessitates the use of coops, which allow the chickens little exercise and regular and abundant feeding under clean conditions. It calls for special equipment and for use of time and employment of labor to a degree not possible on most farms.

Three rations were used in the experiments. Ration A, consisting of 100 pounds of cornmeal and 127 pounds of water, after a two weeks' feeding period, gave a gain of 5 per cent of the initial weight. Ration B, consisting of 100 pounds of cornmeal and 150 pounds of fresh buttermilk, after a feeding period of the same length, gave a gain of 30.41 per cent of the initial weight. Ration C, consisting of 75 pounds of cornmeal, 25 pounds of distillers' grain (corn) and 150 pounds of fresh buttermilk, gave during this feeding period a gain of 35.1 per cent of the initial weight. The amount of wet feed required to produce a gain of one

pound of flesh in 14 days was as follows:

Ration A 43.91 pounds (Grain 19.54 pounds)

Ration B 8.88 pounds (Grain 2.35 pounds)

Ration C 5.91 pounds (Grain 2.16 pounds)

With ration C the gain was practically uniform, while the rate of gain with ration B decreased slightly toward the end of the feeding period, and the gain made by the chickens fed on ration A was irregular.

It was found that if every 20,000-pound carton of broilers slaughtered as they came from the farms are fed for two weeks on ration C the gain in weight to the packer would average 6,807 pounds. The gain in edible meat would amount to 4,064 pounds, of which approximately 698 pounds are protein and 1,561 are fat.

Ration C, which gave the best results, was for the production of poultry flesh food only, and the same results would not be obtained if fed to birds when unconfined; hence the deductions drawn on the basis of the experiment reported must not be applied to birds intended for egg production or for breeding stock, or to the feeding of birds ranging on the farm.

MACHINERY HELPS CUT WOOD

Done More Cheaply and Quickly Than by Hand—Three-Man Outfit Is Recommended.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

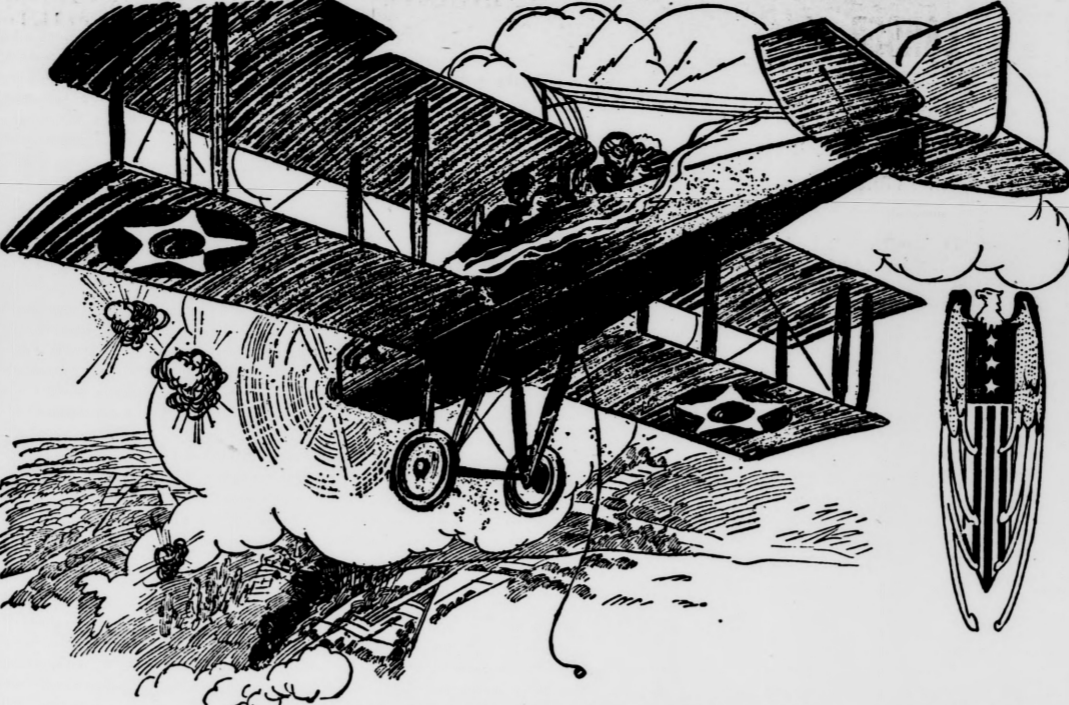
Wood can be made into fuel much more cheaply and quickly by machinery than by hand. A three-man crew will cut ten cords a day with an outfit consisting of a gasoline engine of six to eight horsepower, costing \$275 to \$300, and a 24-inch saw with its frame, costing \$75.

If a double-action 500-pound power splitter (cost \$300) is added to this equipment, a four-man crew will average 12 to 15 cords a day saved into 16-inch stove lengths and split ready for use. This is at the rate of three to four cords a man in a day, while by hand labor one to two cords cut into four-foot lengths is the average.

Spread Manure in Fall.
Manure for the garden had best be spread in the fall. The same is true with lime. If lime is needed it may be applied just following the plowing.

Right Feed for Cows.
The cows must be fed on foodstuffs that will not carry taint to the milk.

Voices from the Clouds



Unknown Ten Years Ago, Wireless Telephone Is Now Widely Used on the Battle Fronts

NOW would you like to take up the telephone in the seclusion of your library and talk to your son on the battlefields of France something on this order?

Scene: An American home somewhere in the United States.

Family reading the latest war news from the front. Mother, dad and sister Sue thinking about the big part Brother Bill is playing in the great game over there.

B-b-b-bing! The telephone rings! Dad takes up the phone. Central asks if you are there and then hooks up the connection. After an instant comes a familiar voice:

"Hello, hello! Is that you, Dad? This is Bill."

"Well, well, boy, where are you?" "Just got in from running another hole through the Hindenburg line. Got the Hun on the run. Feeling great. Good luck; good-by!"

If Kaiser Bill had delayed pulling down the roof on the house of the world a few years longer it is quite likely such scenes would have been possible, says a writer in the Philadelphia Public Ledger. Fathers and mothers would have been able to talk to their sons in the faraway military camps here at home. They could have conversed with them thousands of miles out at sea while the great gray ships were conveying the boys over the blue. They could have heard the voice of the boy from the battle-scarred fields of France and Flanders.

Radio-telephony at the beginning of the world war had just about reached the practical stage where it was to take its place with radio-telegraphy as one of the marvels of the age. One year after Mars' unloosed his gun the human voice was projected across the Atlantic ocean—from Arlington, Va., to the Eiffel tower in Paris. Intelligible speech was transmitted also from New York city to Pearl Harbor in faraway Hawaii, close to 5,000 miles, or further than from New York to Paris, Rome or Vienna, or from New York to the North Pole.

Scientifically demonstrated as a feasible proposition, the wireless telephone was about to be commercialized when the war intervened. Fathers and mothers of America could talk to their sons in France today as outlined above were the facilities available. But man has had to devote all his endeavors to the overthrow of militarism, and as a consequence the peaceful developments of the scientific world have been held in abeyance until the time when the heat of carnage shall have been eased and the human family take up again the wonders of the new era.

War Hastens Development.
The war, if anything, however, has but hastened the universal utilization of radio-telephony. While the world is engrossed in the titanic struggle from Belgium to Switzerland, it has not had time to note all the remarkable progress that has been accomplished in the conversion of the "theoretical" to the "practical"—the dream turned reality.

Aviation was a hazardous game in America before the war—scorched at

as the sport of daredevil fanatics. Yet at this moment the winged members of our air cavalry take to the clouds with the same nonchalance that the average motorist takes up for a trip to the seashore or mountains. Robbed of its battle dangers aviation today stands out as an accomplished fact, to be negotiated with ease, comfort and safety. Our boys after the war will turn their garages into hangars.

The aerial postman breaking records today between New York and Washington is a harbinger of the new era of air transportation.

So after the war the wireless telephone will be developed as a casual commercial asset and men will talk with their business partners in London, Paris and Rome, say the scientists, just as today they use the telephone to communicate with Atlanta or Chicago.

In the army and navy of the United States this fall, radio-telephony is playing a potent part in the business of winning the war. Thousands of young men who go up to the radio arms of the service are linking together the fighting forces of the nation so that each and every separate unit is closely united under a single guidance, working cohesively for the one supreme attainment and at a moment's notice in the most intimate contact with their military directors.

The great problem in radio-telephony at first was the question of sufficient energy control. It was necessary to develop transmitting stations capable of generating high-frequency currents and radiating them so that the currents induced in the receiving apparatus when rectified would cause no disturbing noise in the telephone receiver. It was necessary also to find the means by which the amplitude of the high frequency currents could be controlled and modulated by the voice so that the amplitude of radiated waves followed closely every variation in the voice.

Brought Under Control.
All of these difficulties have been overcome in the last few years by the world's renowned scientists. A system of control has been built up with the pilot as its potential pivot so that the amount of energy in the wireless telephone transmitter need be no larger than that commonly used in standard telephone circuits. It has been found possible to connect up this radio telephone with the regular telephone lines so that conversation may be carried out between two people, both of whom are connected with the radio stations by means of the regular land lines.

Two fields of activity for radio-telephony opened up with the development of the first wireless telephone. The first was for long distance where wire telephony was impossible over submarine cables and expensive on land. The other was for short distances between ships at sea, and between land stations.

Atmospheric Conditions.
Transoceanic communication is likely to be developed faster than inland radio-telephony. It was pointed out some time ago by J. J. Carby, the electrical engineer whose achievement made possible the first wireless telephone messages from New York to Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, that transmission across the ocean was easier than across land because there were fewer atmospheric disturbances.

"Overcoming these disturbances is the greatest problem we have at hand," he said. "We do not know exactly what causes them, but from our first experiments we know that they are greater in summer than in winter, so are probably caused by electrical disturbances in the atmosphere. Theoretically any number of messages can be kept separate by tuning the apparatus to different frequencies."

Manless Bombing Plane Invented.
Jacob Weisbaum of Cincinnati, Ohio, has invented what he calls the "Weisbaum manless bombing plane." He claims the machine, without the aid of human hands after it leaves the ground, can be propelled through the air at terrific speed toward an objective upon which it will automatically release death-dealing bombs.

Japanese claim to have invented matches that will light perfectly even when wet.

He Takes the Blue One.
Of course you've heard about the hardworked guy whose job was to pick the blossoms of the family century plant; the bloke who sticks the spots on double-blank dominos and the culprit whose life work is making bird seed for cuckoo clocks, but the champion, double-bowknotted, flaxen axled and vulcanized war loafer is the cuss who said he was doing war work by picking up the stitches his wife dropped when she knitted.—Indianapolis Star.

Thoroughly dry bran will quickly cleanse the finer velvet and woolen fabrics.

Correct Standing Position.
Practice this standing position if you want to grow straight and tall. Place your heels nearly together, the toes pointed slightly outward, the legs rigid, the trunk and head well erect, and the shoulders somewhat back, so that the chest can expand freely. The arms should hang easily at the sides, the fingers slightly bent with the thumbs in front. You will feel self-conscious at first when standing correctly, because the more unnatural the position seems to you, the more incorrect your standing position has been in the past. Practice for a while at home until the position will become as natural to you as breathing. An incorrect standing or sitting position is responsible for a multitude of ills, both beauty and organic. This is due to the fact that the entire organic system is thrown out of place and so cannot perform its work properly.

Woman suffrage was approved at the convention of the Minnesota State Bar association.

CAPES FOR WINTER

Warm, Roomy Garments Are Sure to Be in High Favor.

Will Do Good Service for Afternoon or Evening Wear and Protect Most Elaborate Frocks.

The problem of planning your winter wardrobe this autumn is not only one of style and becomingness. It is actually one of planning to keep warm, for undoubtedly with a minimum of artificial heat in our houses and a minimum of woolen clothes on the market, good warm clothes will be in great demand and will be accordingly high in price, comments a fashion correspondent.

Now, if you are wondering about your next winter's wrap you cannot do better than to decide on a cape or a cape coat. There was danger last winter when they were first launched and taken up enthusiastically among well dressed women in the larger cities that they would be run to the ground before this autumn came around. But they weren't. The public did not grasp the idea with such mad enthusiasm that they were ready to cast it aside in a few months. In fact, the price of capes was too considerable to permit this to happen, and the price has remained fairly high because a cape requires quite a little material and it is the sort of garment in which really inferior fabric cannot be camouflaged by the cut and design into looking smart. The success of a cape depends on actual quality, not on skillful manipulation or designing of the material.

And now manufacturers of women's clothes and dressmakers say that capes are to be in the best favor this winter. So far as style is concerned you will not go wrong in making this selection.

BAGS PRETTIER THAN EVER

Patriotic Sock Bag in Colors of Red, White and Blue—Beads and Japanese Pattern.

Many an eye will recognize the once popular bag of crocheted silk brightly dyed by cut steel beads in fringe and tassels. Since it is a patriotic sock

It is in the air service that the wireless telephone now is being employed to such remarkable advantage. Voices out of the air, messages filtering down through the clouds, report the observations made during a reconnaissance flight and convey to headquarters the valued information as to the movements of the enemy troops.

It is said the airplanes now in flight uncoil a long strand of wire which acts as the antennae for transmission of the message. An observer in a huge plane, noting the desertion of a village by the retreating Huns, has but to take up the telephone and "hello" his chief with the important message. Instantly the Yankees are away in pursuit.

The incandescent lamp plays an important part in the great game of wireless telephony from air fleet to land battlements. A tiny lamp that can generate one horsepower of energy is used to receive the faint currents, and a larger one boosts the currents so that the ordinary telephone apparatus can receive them.

According to a report, it is a common occurrence for a young American or French aviator now to be talking back headquarters while flying high in the heavens 80 to 100 miles away. With the receiving apparatus on the earth attuned to take the contact of wave lengths from his sending apparatus aloft he is able to report instantly on the developments below.

The wireless telephone has been little more than ten years on the way in the matter of actual demonstration of theories long held tenable. It began with simple experiments in the New York laboratories of Professor Lee De Forest, who succeeded in transmitting a distance of a few feet across a table without wires.

Message of Peace.
It was first employed at sea on shipboard in July, 1907, in reporting yacht races from the yacht Thelma in Put-In-Bay, a distance of four miles. Next experiments were made on the battleship Connecticut off Cape Cod. Without wires messages were relayed to the battleships Kentucky and Illinois, a distance of eight miles.

From this beginning radio-telephony was developed until transoceanic communication became possible. All that has been done in a military way cannot be revealed until the war is over, but it is certain that to avoid some startling disclosures, it seems certain, for one thing, that the message of peace, proclaiming the overthrow of German militarism and the triumph of democracy, will be relayed completely around the world by the wireless telephony—a voice out of the clear sky proclaiming the dawn of the great day.

When the clever Parisian has chosen her frock, to which, however, she gives much thought, though the result may be a masterpiece of simplicity, then she turns her thoughts to her hat, gloves, shoes and stockings, for upon these details depend her claim for being well dressed.

Her first consideration is to find what is becoming to her type, which is largely a matter of form. For instance, the stout woman should not wear a very small hat, nor should her sister of the high cheek bones. A large hat with its possibilities of indentation here, and there may be made to soften and reduce the lines of face and form, its kindly shade even making the shoulders appear narrower. But a large hat does not mean an abnormal nor extreme model, but one differing from the very small hats that are so fashionable now.

A chic turban could be easily made at home if one had velvet, satin and gayly colored wooden beads. A new and interesting hat is of fur-trimmed cloth. It ties loosely in front and is finished with balls of fur. A frock of rose crepe has a straight skirt trimmed with three rows of fringe or colored beads and yarn. A popular frock is a plain-colored crepe de chine, self-trimmed, with the skirt tucked all the way from knee to hem.

FOR AFTERNOON OR EVENING



This attractive hat is of black panne velvet and shows the high, graceful lines so popular this season. Ghourra encircles the crown.

Another advantage about a cape is this, that while this year it will look quite all right for street wear and going about the stores and shops in the daytime, it will also do service for afternoon and evening wear. It will serve to add warmth to the simplest street frock and likewise to protect the most elaborate of your dress-up frocks.

Moreover, a cape can be worn over an autumn or spring suit to very nice advantage, although a coat might not slip over the sleeves of a suit. Hence, you can make a left-over lightweight suit suffice all winter if you choose.

And there is another advantage. Difficult as it is to make cheap capes look well, you actually can make a cape at home without having it look Lome-made, which is more than one can say of most homemade coats. You see, everything is in the material, and you would be far wiser to put, say, \$15 or \$18 in material of fine quality from which to make a cape than to try a ready-made wrap that you could buy for that price.

DRAWN-IN LOOK AT BODICE

Effect Is Quaint and Regarded as Prime Necessity if the Frock Is to Be Smart.

Nearly all the smartest frocks of the fall have a narrow, rather drawn-in look about the bodice. It gives a quaint effect, which is the prime necessity at the present moment if the frock is to be smart.

Black satin is combined with blue gabardine in a very youthful way. The main part of the gown is made of blue serge. The waist extends at the front over the skirt into a long square tab on each side. This gives the coat effect. (Of course it is necessary to give the coat effect.) The tab has a large button of serge in the middle at the end. Over this turns a small ravel of black satin.

Black satin falls in the front of the waist and forms a long apron in front. The sash made of it is quite full, and after being folded generously around the waist, ties in a large bow at the back with ends about half way down. A roll collar and cuffs are made of seal fur.

wrinkles will be gone, and after hanging the velvet in the sun or a warm place to dry, it will look fresh and new.

For the schoolgirl a velvet dress is appropriate for "dress up" occasions. Of course the material must be cut along much the same lines as the old dress. If the skirt was cut straight, just gored a bit at the top, it can be used much the same way for the made-over dress. Taking some off the top of the skirt makes a new waistline with more fullness. If the bottom of the hem is at all worn and there is not enough length for a whole new hem, use two rows of narrow silk braid to hide the worn places.

The waist may be made of black satin, with a bolero of the velvet. The bolero can be cut out of the old waist. Finish the edge of the bolero with narrow silk braid like that used on the skirt, and with a dainty frill at the neck and wrist a charming dress is the result. This dress may be worn at the afternoon parties or to the dancing class, with the assurance that although "made-over" it is quite the thing to wear.

ART IN CHOOSING APPAREL

Well-Dressed Women Carefully Study Own Makeup and Use Good Taste in Making Selections.

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Her first consideration is to find what is becoming to her type, which is largely a matter of form. For instance, the stout woman should not wear a very small hat, nor should her sister of the high cheek bones.

A large hat with its possibilities of indentation here, and there may be made to soften and reduce the lines of face and form, its kindly shade even making the shoulders appear narrower. But a large hat does not mean an abnormal nor extreme model, but one differing from the very small hats that are so fashionable now.

NOVEL NOTES

Turkish towelings makes some of the very best bathrobes or bath wraps. An excellent winter coat is of tan wool-velour, trimmed with black rabbit.

Black shades of velvet will be used for the fall hat, rather than brilliant hues.

Black satin embroidered in white is going to become a familiar sight to us before long.

A scarf to be cherished is one of black and gold brocade, banded with heavy fur.

A chic turban could be easily made at home if one had velvet, satin and gayly colored wooden beads.

A new and interesting hat is of fur-trimmed cloth. It ties loosely in front and is finished with balls of fur.

A frock of rose crepe has a straight skirt trimmed with three rows of fringe or colored beads and yarn.

A popular frock is a plain-colored crepe de chine, self-trimmed, with the skirt tucked all the way from knee to hem.

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SOME WAR GUESSES

THE end of the Great War is clearly in sight. As a military proposition, it cannot last more than a year, and in all probability not longer than next summer. On the other hand internal conditions in Germany may end it this year yet.

Germany is being forsaken by all her allies. Bulgaria surrendered unconditionally a month ago; Turkey is beaten to her knees, and is offering to surrender on like terms; Austria-Hungary has gone all to pieces, the various antagonistic peoples composing that conglomerate empire, severally declaring their independence, and the armies of the Empire fleeing before the victorious Italian forces which have crossed the Piave and are driving on towards Vienna; while the Serbians, animated with new hopes, are fast closing in upon the routed Austrians from the South.

Against the blood thirsty Bolsheviks usurpers the better elements throughout Russia are turning everywhere, and the Americans and other Allied troops are fast cleaning those mad socialistic murderers out of Siberia.

The condition seems to resolve itself into this "will the German people, who are boldly denouncing the Kaiser and demanding peace and his abdication, swallow the bitter dose of unconditional surrender with imposition besides of heavy penalties, which the Allied War Council is about to impose, or will they put up a savage 'last ditch' fight for the Fatherland?" It is hunger and war-weariness versus pride, and either course seems possible. We guess Germany will collapse utterly, and the war bottom drop out almost over right, with possibly bloody scenes to ensue in Germany. Anyway, we shall soon see.

The above was written 12 days ago, and since then "almost over night," indeed, Turkey and Austria-Hungary have surrendered, and Germany, if the people be allowed a voice in their own affairs, will do likewise. But the infuriated militarists led by the crazy Kaiser, may in their desperation resolve to fight it out; then the much-trodden popular worm may turn and Germany have a bitter dose of bloody civil war, Hun killing Hun—a grim piece of poetical justice which all the world will behold with the utmost complacency.

But with Germany's flank exposed to attack through Austria; with millions of British and Italian veterans released by the collapse of Bulgaria, Turkey and Austria, all thrown upon the single Hun army plus the ever increasing American forces—with all this new peril and all these fresh forces—but one thing can happen, soon happen, Germany's utter overthrow.

BIG REPUBLICAN VICTORY

ALTHOUGH certain election returns affecting both senators and representatives, are yet in doubt, it is safe to say at this writing (Thursday morning) that the Republicans have won a working majority in both branches of Congress. Numbers of the leading Congressional supporters of the President have fallen outside the trenches, among others, he of the florid oratory and ditto whiskers, Ham Lewis of Illinois, late unofficial minister plenipotentiary to the Allies. Even Champ Clark "escaped by the skin of his teeth," while that presidential rubber stamp and ultra pacifist, so ultra in fact that he says he has little use for the American flag, Henry Ford, is also thrown into the political discard.

This is truly a remarkable victory when one remembers the fearful odds against which it was won, the appalling power of an official patronage dispensing not millions but many billions of money, offices being created in every state by the hundreds to fatten the placemen. No instance in the whole history of American politics shows a hundredth part of the odds which the ins, the Democrats, possessed against the outs, the Republicans. Yet, thanks to Mr. Wilson's big blunder, they did win. Much of the credit for this great victory is due to the brilliant generalship of our National Chairman Will H. Hays.

Finally, the Republicans won everything in the state save the local offices in Kent County. Senator Saulsbury was beaten by 1107 votes and Mr. Polk for the House by 1770.

TOM LAWSON'S FLUKE

ANOTHER plutocrat failed to foist himself into the Senate—the notorious Tom Lawson of Wall street fame, made an inglorious fizzle of his independent attempt to break into the Senate.

Now let Lawson go mingle his tears with the pro-German Hearst who vainly spent a million to buy the Great Seat. These two precious "birds of a feather" have learned that there are some fine things the people give away to worthy men which they with all their pelf cannot buy.

GIVE ALL SECTIONS A VOICE IN CONGRESS

The policies of reconstruction will determine the future of this nation for generations. They should be framed by a Congress which is not sectional, which is not dominated by men from nine states who know only one interest—Cotton—and whose views of all issues are warped by race prejudices. The North, the East and the West should be consulted in our Reconstruction policies. They should have equal voice with the South in deciding the future of our laboring and farming populations. The only way that this may be done is to elect a Republican Congress. With a "South in the Saddle" Congress, as we now have, Reconstruction would mean a private snap for a few southern states and cotton interests.

HOW HAS WILSON BEEN HAMPERED?

Given More Power Than Ever Give Lincoln, More Money Than Russia's Czar.

"Washington and Lincoln were hampered by critics. Don't hamper Wilson. Elect Men Who Will Aid Him Win the War."—Democratic National Committee ad.

Senator Lewis, of Illinois, early in the year, before the Democratic National Committee decided to libel the Republican party and question the loyalty of 9,000,000 Republican voters said, in speaking of what Congress had done: "We have given to the President greater powers than were ever entrusted to Washington or requested by Lincoln. We have placed at his disposal more money than was ever controlled by the Czar of Russia."

This is but a simple statement of a fact, for the Republicans in Congress have joined hands with the Democrats in transferring unparalleled power to President Wilson in order that he might have a free hand in waging a victorious war.

By a series of special enactments Congress has made him dictator of all the processes of production, distribution and marketing of virtually all the necessities of war, and even of national existence.

In order to increase President Wilson's war waging powers Congress has created special councils, boards and commissions governing practically every sort of industrial, agricultural, mercantile, and financial activities, and placed the personnel and the direction of these councils, boards, and commissions in the hands of the President.

Congress has given President Wilson absolute control, through his own appointees, who are subject only to him, of the nation's food and fuel; of its vital and underlying industries; of its domestic transportation systems by land and water; of all shipping which touches our shores, whether American, enemy, or neutral; of all exports and imports, of the disposition of all financial credits, and of the prices of commodities, and of foreign relations.

Congress voted the President, as Commander in Chief of the armies and navies, \$100,000,000 contingent fund to be expended by him without making any accounting to Congress.

When Congress voted loans for the Allied nations it left it up to the President to allot these loans, which amounted to over \$7,000,000,000, he being the sole judge, under the extraordinary powers given him by Congress, as to what nations should participate in these loans and how much each participating nation should receive.

All of this has Congress done since the United States went to war with Germany and in all of this the Republicans assisted. Republican leaders have been in the foreground of every parliamentary battle in Congress which had to do with measures which stood by the war. They led the fight, when Democratic leaders deserted the President, to give the United States the Army of Victory which is now driving the Hun from the fields of France and Flanders, and bringing consternation to the Hohenzollern dynasty at Potsdam.

Despite the fact the Republicans have been standing by the war and strengthening the war arm of the President under Democratic leaders failed him, the Democratic National Committee and Democratic leaders seeking re-election are trying to make the country believe the election of a Republican Congress would in some manner hamper the prosecution of the war.

The Republicans of Congress have STOOD BY THE WAR, stood by the country, stood by America's Allies. They are now standing against any compromise peace and against "talking away" the fruits of victory.

The Transcript \$1.00

REPUBLICANS ASKED EARLY THIS YEAR FOR LARGER ARMY

Democratic Eleventh Hour Conversion to Need of Big Army in France.

Washington, D. C.—There is no longer any doubt in the minds of any one that Bulgaria's dropping out of the war, Turkey's being crushed as a military factor and Germany's being beaten back from the soil of France and Flanders is due to the tremendous contribution of man power the United States has made to the Allied cause during the past few months. This is now so well known that it seems almost incredible there should ever have been any opposition to this country's raising a tremendous army.

Yet only nine months ago the Democratic leaders at Washington were opposing any increase in the military man power of this country. At the same time the Republican leaders of the country were insisting upon sending gigantic armies to France.

At a time when Democratic leaders were insisting that 500,000 men would be the maximum contribution of America to the Allied cause former President W. H. Taft, writing in the Philadelphia Public Ledger under the date of March 7, 1918, said:

"This estimate and point of view argues a failure to appreciate the real duty of the United States in this war. Our Allies do not expect us to carry on a joint debate with the Austrian and German Chancelleries. We should raise an army of not less than 5,000,000 men. The quicker we act in this view the speedier and more certain our victory. The draft act must be amended to carry out such preparations."

Addressing the Maine State Republican Convention on March 28, 1918, Col. Roosevelt declared that nothing except force could and would win the war, and he urged an army of 5,000,000 men be raised with all possible speed to furnish this force.

Before and after these dates Chairman Hays of the Republican National Committee in many public addresses urged the passage of all constructive measures necessary to put through immediately a program of "Win the War Now!"

On March 25, 1918, Gen. Leonard Wood, just returned from France, testifying before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, said that France and Great Britain were greatly disappointed at the slowness of American war preparations, and he gave as his opinion that immediate steps should be taken to raise an army of not less than 5,000,000 men. His reward for uttering this basic military truth, which is now recognized universally, was to be refused permission to accompany his soldiers to France.

Eleventh Hour Conversion.

The insistent warnings of Republican leaders at that time, however, proved unavailing. The Democratic leaders of Congress refused to make any amendment to the Conscription Act providing for increased drafts. Even the Democratic leaders, however, now admit that we must have an army of at least 4,000,000 men in France, and because they have come around to this view point after nearly a year's criticism of it and opposition to it they seek to make the voters believe it is necessary to continue their control of Congress in order that the Government may not be embarrassed in its prosecution of the war. It is perfectly evident, however, to all reading and thinking people that the only embarrassment suffered by the United States Government and President Wilson as Commander-in-Chief of the Army was that offered by the dilatory tactics and open opposition of the Democratic party to effective war measures.

"The war must not only be won, but it must stay won."—Former President Taft. Which means the policies of reconstruction must not throw away what our boys have won by their sacrifices. The Republican party has stood by the War. It will stand to save for American people what the war has won.

We have been engaged in war 18 months and we still are dependent upon England and France for munitions, guns, clothing, ships and other war material. How long would it take the same leaders to get the nation readjusted on a peace basis?

Electric Protection. Many of the devices conjured up for war service, under pressure of deep desires, will be useful for the piping times of peace. The Canadian aviator who has designed a way to keep a flier warm by equipping his suit with electric wires may be painting the dawn of a new day for people who live in apartments where the janitor is careless.—Montreal Star.

For Sale

One six hole Corn Sheller, 1 1/2x22 Hay Press, 4 York Carriages, 2 Rubber-tire Carriages, 1 Family Carriage. Rubber tires put on carriage wheels by best process. 1 Invalid wheel chair Carriage, and Automobiles painted and repaired.

F. DUGGAN
Odessa, Del.

EACH DESIGN IS PRETTIER THAN THE LAST ONE



It only remains with you to decide the colors you want. Our carpets and rugs are famous for their beauty, because we buy only the richest patterns, and also take the greatest care to keep in stock only those goods that have proven their durability. Come in and see them. You are bound to be pleased.

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Hamilton Watches
Jewelry
Cut Glass and
Silverware
Everything found in an up-to-date Jewelry Store
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ON OF YOUR PERIME ROASTS

of tender toothsome meat, is really the most economical, for there is no waste to it. Every bit can be used. That would still be true even if our prices were higher than others. But wise housekeepers who have made comparisons declare our prices are as low as those for meats of any grade.

Lewis' Meat Market

H. C. PRIESTER
"I MAKE THEM"
SIGNS
Of Every Description
YOU NEED THEM
A Postal will Bring us together
Address, Port Penn, Del.

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Butchers and Live Stock
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MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

DIVORCE

NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SS.
THE STATE OF DELAWARE,
To The Sheriff Of New Castle County,
Greeting:

Whereas, Bernard F. Fox by his Petition to the Judges of our Superior Court, filed in the office of the Prothonotary of said Court in and for New Castle County, for the cause of complaint therein alleged, has made application to our said Judges that a decree may be pronounced dissolving the marriage existing between the Petitioner and Kathryn E. Fox.

We Therefore, Command You, as you were heretofore commanded that you summon Kathryn E. Fox so that she be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at the next term thereof to be held at Wilmington, on Monday, the Fourth day of November next to answer the allegations of the said petitioner, Bernard F. Fox according to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, and also to do and receive what the Court shall then and there consider concerning her in this behalf as to the Court shall seem meet and consistent with the provisions of the said Act of Assembly. And have you then there this writ. Witness, the Honorable James Pennewill, at Wilmington, the sixteenth day of September A. D. nineteen hundred and eighteen issued September 27, 1918.
JOSEPH WIGGLESWORTH,
Prothonotary.

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FOR SALE—Wagons and dearborns.
J. C. GREEN

We pay the HIGHEST CASH PRICE for WHEAT and CORN on order, loaded on rail and water at ANY POINT. Phone 5 and 41.

JESSE L. SHEPHERD.

FOR RENT—The Jacob B. Cazier Farm near Summit Bridge, Delaware, containing about 300 acres of tillable land, now tenanted by J. W. Sheets.

Apply to Equitable Trust Company, Wilmington, Delaware.

John Heldmyer, Jr., Real Estate Broker, North Broad Street, has just received for sale, a large store with dwelling, and large lot for sale on Main street. This store is doing a very large business. Call to see me. Also, a nice residence for sale on East Main street, near the Four Corners

Property For Sale

Farm of 200 acres, 30 acres of fine meadow. Good buildings, plenty fruit for home use. Located on stone road 5 miles from Wilmington. This farm supports 40 head of cattle.

Farm of 100 acres. Good land, new barn for stock, 12 room house, and other buildings. 9 miles from Wilmington 1-2 miles from nearest R. R. Station.

Farm of 100 acres 80 tillable, balance meadow. Good buildings, plenty fruit. Well located School and Church opposite farm. 1 mile from R. R. Station.

Several small places of 20 to 50 acres with fair buildings. Price \$2000 to \$5000 each.

12 houses located on Main, Broad, Green and Crawford Sts. at prices of \$1000 to \$4500 each. A few of them have all the modern improvements. Look them over and own a home with your rent money.

JAY C. DAVIS,
Middletown, Del.

Phone 168

I CAN SELL YOUR FARM

I advertise very extensively, get hundreds of inquiries every month and am selling many farms, mostly to buyers from a distance. If you really want to sell your farm see me at once, as this is the best season of the year.

I CHARGE NO COMMISSION

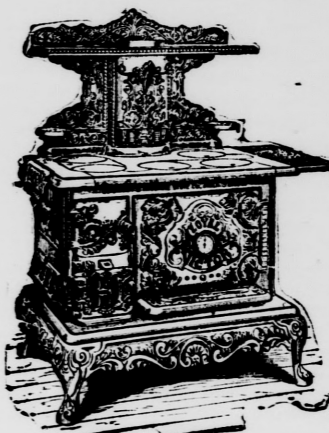
I pay you your price in full—not a cent of cost to you for my services. Notify me that your farm is for sale and I will call on you, examine the place, take pictures of buildings, and get full description. A square deal and plenty of reference to banks and satisfied customers.

ALBERT L. TEELE'S
FARM AGENCY
Main St. Newark, Del.

Telephone 246

The Transcript \$

J. F. McWhorter & Son Stoves



A large stock to select from of all high grade STOVES. We do not handle any of the light weight grades.

J. F. McWhorter & Son, Middletown, Del.

The Woman's College of Delaware

Will open for the Fall Term on Thursday, September 19, 1918

Four years' courses leading to degrees in—
Arts and Science Education
Home Economics Agriculture
Two years' course leading to certificates in—
Education and Home Economics
Tuition free to all students from Delaware.
For catalog and other information, write to
Dean WINIFRED J. ROBINSON, Ph. D.,
Newark, Delaware.

ENLIST IN

the Students' Army Training Corps with a view to becoming an officer. Special courses at DELAWARE COLLEGE begins September 18, 1918, under auspices of War Department, which furnishes board, room, uniform, and privates pay of thirty dollars a month. A unique chance to train your self to become an officer or technical expert. Entrance requirement completion of four year High School course or its equivalent. Various courses in Arts and Science, Agriculture and Engineering (including Marine Transportation). Write instantly for information to
E LAURENCE SMITH, Dean,
Newark, Delaware



THE TOILET NECESSITIES

of the 20th century women are many and varied. There are certain articles which every woman must have. We have them all in large assortment, to say nothing of our patent medicines and drugs. Everything that a druggist sells can be found at our pharmacy. Give us a call.

MIDDLETOWN DRUG CO.

Ernest A. Truitt, Ph. G. Manager
Middletown, Del.

Bookkeepers, Stenographers, Secretaries,



Rapid promotion is assured to young people in such positions. The Goldie College plan of teaching the commercial branches assures a thorough preparation for business success in the least possible time. New building, modern equipment, expert teachers, best systems and very attractive rates. Newly issued catalog with important facts for everyone about to enter business sent on request.

GOLDEY COLLEGE

9 Ninth street at Tatnall
Wilmington, Del.

DELAWARE TRUST COMPANY

MIDDLETOWN WILMINGTON GEORGETOWN
LAUREL DOVER
SEAFORD DE LA WARR MILLSBORO

YOUR PROPERTY

Why not will your property to be held in Trust for the benefit of your heirs? This will insure efficient management and the preservation of your estate.

ADD ONE POUND TO SUGAR ALLOTMENT

Saving in Past Month Results in Public Being Benefited.

Edmund Mitchell, Food Administrator for Delaware, has sent the following notice to all food dealers in the State, announcing an increase in the amount of sugar each person is allowed monthly.

Beginning with November, each person is allowed three pounds per month, an increase of one pound over prior regulations. The sugar may all be obtained at one time.

More rigid regulations in the use of flour are announced, dealers not being permitted to sell wheat flour, unless they at the same time sell substitute flour. Violators are warned, that they will be punished and all citizens are requested to report any known violations to the Food Administrator.

"Your sugar certificate for November is based as nearly as possible on the new allotment of three pounds per person per month for both cooking and table use.

"Beginning November 1st you are permitted to sell a consumer at one time, sufficient to meet his requirements for one month, but you must be sure his requirements do not exceed three pounds per person per month.

"It is the intention of the Food Administration to furnish sugar to every dealer that will enable him to take care of his customers according to this allowance, and it may be we have made your allowance less than it should be or more than it should be.

"If the latter is the case we will expect you to confine your sales to the three pounds allowance and advise this office of any surplus sugar you may have.

"If we have not given you sufficient to supply your customers and you will advise us when your supply of sugar is exhausted and give us the number of customers you have to serve, we will try to arrange to furnish you additional sugar.

"While the Food Administration is compelled to regulate the use of all food articles that are shipped abroad, we will try at all times to have sufficient to meet the needs of all who remain at home.

"You will please keep up your counter registers which we have furnished you and see that they are sent promptly to this office on the 25th only of every month, as this is the only means we have of checking up our customers with the customers of others. If any disloyal persons purchase sugar in two different stores at the same time we will then be able to see that they are promptly detected.

"We will also use the counter registers in making future monthly sugar allotments.

Flour and Substitutes.
"The rule in the sales of flour has not been changed. With every pound of wheat flour that is sold you must at the same time sell one-quarter pound of substitutes, even if the customer has the substitutes at home.

"If a dealer should be out of substitutes he must suspend the sale of flour until substitutes are secured. Not having substitutes on hand will be no excuse for selling flour without substitutes.

"Anyone violating the rules governing the sale of sugar and the sale of wheat flour with substitutes, will be promptly reported to Washington, who will see that they are properly penalized.

"It is not the intention of the Administration to prevent home canning, but the sugar for home canning can now only be secured upon certificate approved by this office. These certificates will be issued promptly upon the application of anyone who desires sugar for this purpose, provided they have the fruit or vegetables on hand at the time application for sugar is made.

"It is the duty of everyone, storekeeper or consumer, to promptly report to this office the names of any storekeeper or consumer who violates any of these rules.

"EDMUND MITCHELL,
"Federal Food Administrator for Delaware."

After the war Europe will continue to look to America for help; there will be no crops raised over-night.

The 1918-19 Food Program is both a National and a Personal Obligation. The nation has never failed to meet all obligations and the individual must not.

At best the Allied table will be less than ours, for the Allied peoples are denying themselves more in order to transport soldiers.

We cannot administer the food problem on the basis of the present food shortage. We must prepare for long continuance of this shortage.

America can ship 50 per cent more food this year if we are all 50 per cent better Americans.

We may have a monthly allowance of three pounds of sugar per capita and there is besides this a limited amount for canning, to be distributed in accordance with regulations by the Federal Food Administrator of your State.

Tractors for Cultivation of Rice.
The French government of Cochinchina has become interested in the employment of caterpillar tractors for the cultivation of rice. On September 20, 1917, a 45 horse power track machine valued at more than \$5,000 United States currency, was purchased telegraphically. If the experiment is successful, larger orders will follow. Everything depends upon whether the tractor can operate in the soft rice-paddy fields of Cochinchina.

G. O. P.—"LET'S HITCH UP BOTH THE HORSES"



Democracy—"Say, Uncle Sam, don't swap horses while you're crossing the stream."
Uncle Sam—"Well, it might be a good idea to let him help. You can't pull this load through alone!"
—Reprinted by Permission Chicago Evening Post.

FRANCE HAS AS MUCH FAITH IN REPUBLICAN SENATORS AS IN AMERICAN GENERALS

The opinion the French entertain of the Republican leaders in Congress who have been standing by the war and now are firmly standing against any "dickering" for peace with the Teutonic powers is best evidenced by a cable from Paris, October 9, which appeared in the New York Times (Democratic) of October 10. The cable was as follows:



Yet the Democratic National Committee is sending out literature charging that the success of these Republicans at the polls in the coming election would bring "joy to the Kaiser and his cohorts."
Whom will the American voters believe—the glorious unbeaten French, who are desirous of winning the war and keeping it won; or the Democratic National Committee, which is desirous of winning the elections, keeping their hands on the appropriations for Southern distribution, and protecting cattle, the favorite child of Democracy?

DANGER OF FREE TRADE BY TREATY

Senator New Calls Nation's Attention to Article 3 of Peace Terms.

I think the time not wholly inappropriate to invite the attention of the Senate and the public to one of the 14 terms laid down by the President on the 8th of January last, and since repeated in some form on various occasions, is referred to the third article, which reads as follows:

The removal, as far as possible, of all economic barriers, and the establishment of a neutrality of trade relations among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.
Mr. President, as I read it, if this article means anything it means the announcement on the part of the President of a purpose to write free trade into the peace treaty. It is, of course, possible that I may misconstrue the President's meaning, but I find myself unable to place any other construction on it. Nor have I been able to find one among the many with whom I have talked concerning it who takes any other view of its import.—Extract from remarks of Senator Harry S. New of Indiana, in the United States Senate, October 14th, 1918.

Not only is Mr. New's interpretation of President Wilson's third article of peace terms held to be correct by those Americans who have studied it, but evidently Germany believes this third article means putting the United States on a free trade basis by means of a treaty which cannot be changed instead of by legislation which can be changed.
Chancellor Von Hertling on January 24, 1918, in addressing the German reichstag upon President Wilson's 14 terms of peace, said regarding Article No. 3:

"We, too, are in thorough accord with the removal of economic barriers which interfere with trade."
Whether the American people wish this country flooded with cheap German-made goods after the war, under an agreement made by a peace treaty, is one of the greatest problems of reconstruction. The Democratic party is committed to this policy. To prevent such a condition it is necessary that a Republican senate be elected in November.

Result of Sugar Shortage.
The sugar shortage has encouraged Louisiana planters to broaden the use of pure cane syrup, which is made from cane juice, without taking out any of its sugar. This juice is boiled to a point just below that required to crystallize it into sugar, and can be used not only for griddle cakes and candy making, but it is recommended by the planters, as a sweetening for coffee and tea. It is practically sugar in a liquid form, and on a basis of 8 cents a pound retail for granulated sugar will yield economies of 40 to 50 per cent, at a price of 4 1/2 to 5 cents a pound for syrup.

Aged Tree Is Dying.
The original navel orange tree, planted 44 years ago, producer of the first navel oranges grown in the United States and parent of millions of trees now growing in California, is believed to be dying. Horticultural experts have begun efforts to diagnose the disease that threatens it in the hope of prolonging its life.

This tree, the most noted in the citrus industry of California, came originally from Bahia, Brazil. It was planted in 1873 by Mrs. C. L. Thibault, who obtained it from the botanical gardens in Washington, D. C.

A Fall Invitation

A cordial invitation is extended to you to look over the new **FALL SUITS AND OVERCOATS.**

We have never known a time in our experience of over thirty years in the clothing business when it was so hard to get good reliable clothing as it is now.

But we have met the difficulties and have held to our old established standard of quality and Tailoring at a modern price.

Men's and Young Men's Suits and Overcoats, All Wool and Hand Tailored, Sounds Like a Dream at \$15, \$20, \$25, \$30, and \$35.

in these days of high prices, when city stores are getting \$10.00 more for the same Suits and Overcoats.

Stetson Hats

Characterful, masculine, the American spirit through and through—that's the Stetson feeling for Fall.

EDWARD G. WALLS

Store Open Wednesday Night Until 9 o'clock Saturday Night Until 11

Exceptional Shoe Values

For Men

In most places the Shoes you paid \$4.00 for a year to eighteen months ago will cost you from \$5.00 to \$6.00 this Fall. Because we sized up the leather situation correctly we can still offer you the very latest lasts and styles in Brown and Black leather at a savings of at least one dollar.

500 Pairs of Men's Every-Day

WORK SHOES

at **ONE DOLLAR LESS** than today's prices. They were bought eighteen months ago. The price is **\$3.00 and \$4.00.** These extraordinary values cannot be duplicated elsewhere.

BOYS' Shoes, the Best Quality--

Prices Moderate, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

—OF—
St. Georges Hundred

The taxable residents of St. Georges Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1918 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

R. S. CARPENTER'S STORE, Port Penn
MONDAY, NOV. 25th, 1918
From 9 to 11 A. M.
TOWN OFFICE, MIDDLETOWN
EVERY SATURDAY
DURING NOVEMBER 1918
From 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.
Office of Lee Sparks, Odessa, Del.
THURSDAY, NOV. 27th, 1918
From 2 to 4 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:
Section 3.—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

T. EDGAR CLAYTON,
Collector of Taxes for St. Georges Hundred

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

—OF—
Red Lion Hundred

The taxable residents of Red Lion Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1918 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at

Parlor of Robinson House, Del. City
November 9th, December 28th.
From 9 A. M. to 12 M.
Pennsylvania R. R. Station, Kirkwood
November 18th.
From 9 A. M. to 12 M.
AT HOME ALL THE TIME

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3.—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

J. C. STUCKERT
Collector for Red Lion Hundred

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

—OF—
Pencader Hundred

The taxable residents of Pencader Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the taxes for the year 1918 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred will be at the

NEWARK DEPOT, BRYAN'S STORE
NOVEMBER 18th, 1918
From 9 to 11 A. M.
DAY'S MILL
NOVEMBER 19th, FROM 1 to 3 P. M.
DEC. 30 FROM 9 to 11 A. M.
GLASGOW, BROOK'S STORE
NOVEMBER 19, DEC. 31, FROM 9 to 11 A. M.
PORTER, BRADLEY'S STORE
NOV. 19, DEC. 31.
FROM 1 to 3 P. M.
SUMMIT BRIDGE, SALMON'S STORE
NOV. 20, FROM 9 to 11 A. M., DEC. 30, FROM 1 to 3 P. M.
KIRKWOOD, KING'S STORE
NOV. 20, FROM 1 to 3 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3.—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

EDWARD O. WALTON,
Collector of Taxes for Pencader Hundred

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS

—OF—
APPOQUINIMINK HUNDRED

The taxable residents of Appoquinimink Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1918 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT THE OFFICE OF D. B. MALONEY,
IN TOWNSEND, DEL.,
EVERY SATURDAY,
During NOVEMBER 1918,
From 2 P. M. until evening

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3.—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

JOSEPH C. HUTCHISON,
Collector of Taxes for Appoquinimink Hundred

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

—OF—
Blackbird Hundred

The taxable residents of Blackbird Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1918 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT FLEMING'S LANDING,
SATURDAY, NOV. 30th, 1918
From 1 to 4 P. M.

AT BLACKBIRD,
MONDAY, NOV. 25th, 1918
From 1 to 4 P. M.

RESIDENCE OF JOHN WALTON
FRIDAY, NOV. 29th, 1918
From 1 to 4 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY:

Section 3.—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

JOHN BEITH,
Collector of Taxes for Blackbird Hundred

PETERSON'S

Department Store

Beginning at once to close out entire stock
The Property is For Sale, John Heldmyer Jr., Real Est.

Monday of Each Week—BARGAIN DAY

The first specials to offer will be Wall Paper, Pictures and Frames, China, Glassware, Tin and Enamelware.

3,000 rolls of new Wall Paper just come in from the Mills, which was bought and paid for Aug. 1st to close out at about cost, all left over stock below cost.

Women's Suits \$25.00 to go at \$15.00, Women's Suits \$20.00 to go at \$12.50, Women Dresses separate Skirts and Waists below the cost price. Children's School Dresses from 59c up. A great Bargain.

Blankets, Comforts, Outing Flannel and Underwear for Women and Children, large stock to dispose of, come quick.
Five per cent. of all sales on each Monday will be given to the RED CROSS.

THE VOLUME OF BUSINESS

Done by the Security Trust and Safe Deposit Company speaks much for the usefulness of this strong, old banking institution. All matters receive that attention and care which make it so satisfactory to deal with us. Checking accounts are solicited.

ESTABLISHED 1885

SECURITY TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY

SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS
WILMINGTON, DEL.

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

JAMES J. ROSS, President. WM. DENNEY Secretary and Treasurer

—INCORPORATED 1847—

Kent County Mutual Insurance Co

Dover, Del.

Insures Property Against FIRE and LIGHTNING

BUSINESS CONDUCTED ON THE MUTUAL SYSTEM

Has Returned to its Policy-Holders in Dividends and Surrendered Policies over

\$700,000.00

resent Membership Over Nine Thousands, With Over

\$13,000,000.00 INSURANCE IN FORCE

AGENTS

WM. B. JESTER, Agent, Delaware City. D. B. MALONEY, Agent, Townsend

AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

Valve-In-Head Motor Cars

BUICK AND CHEVROLET

SHALLCROSS' GARAGE

E. M. Shallcross, Prop.

Phone 119 for Demonstration

